R9372-2

Refugee Reports

A News Service of the U.S. Committee for Refugees
1025 Vermont Avenue NW, Suite 920 Washington, DC 20005 (202) 347-3507

Volume XII, Number 3/4 **March/April, 1991**

"APRIL IS THE CRUELEST MONTH": THE FLIGHT OF THE IRAQI REFUGEES

Ahmed Karim crouched with his wife and two children under a small tent on a remote mountainside somewhere in Iran. Just two weeks before, the Kurdish man had been a bank manager in the Iraqi city of Kirkuk with a house, a good salary, and a respectable position in society. Now, he said, "we are living here like"...he stammered for the word in English..."like Neanderthal people...cave people...no water, no food, cannot wash, cannot do anything here."

Since the beginning of April, in what has been called the most dramatic movement of people in this century, at least 1.5 million refugees--Kurds, Assyrians, Turkomans, Chaldeans, Shias, and Sunnis--have fled violence and repression in Iraq and sought asylum in Iran and Turkey. Perhaps one million more have been displaced inside Iraq. Between 2,000 and 3,000 people are dying every day from starvation, exposure, and disease. The survivors huddle in the rain and the mud, in the biting cold or the sweltering heat, often without shelter of any kind, in some of the world's most inaccessible and inhospitable terrain. More than half are children under twelve years of age.

The world was caught unprepared for a crisis breaking with such magnitude, severity, and terrible speed. In January, United Nations (UN) agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had estimated that only about 200,000 refugees would flee to Iran and Turkey during the Gulf War. By the end of March, scarcely one-third that number had materialized.

Within days, however, everything changed. A Kurdish rebellion in northern Iraq and a Shiite Muslim revolt in the south were quickly and ruthlessly suppressed by the Iraqi army, and the refugee exodus was on. A deserter from Iraq's Republican Guard told The Washington Post that he had seen "artillery and phosphorus bombs being used against the opposition, women and children included. Iraq is forsaken, deserted, three-

IN THIS ISSUE:

While we assume that our readers have been following the tragic story of Iraqi refugees and displaced persons in the newspapers and on television, Court Robinson offers an overview of the April exodus, which has been called one of the most dramatic movements of people in this century. Bill Frelick has just returned from Iran and will be providing additional coverage of the crisis in subsequent issues 1

- **Update**

Up to 15,000 Cambodians stranded on the Thai border 8
Thai pushback of Burmese students in Ranong 8
U.S. to send humanitarian aid to Vietnam, open office in Hanoi 8
Attorney General offers TPS to Liberians, Kuwaitis, Lebanese 9
New limits on Afghan and Albanian processing 12
Haitians out, Cubans in 12

- **Congressional Committees Dealing with Refugee-Related Issues** 9

- **Feature**

Interview with the Executive Board of the National Association for the Education and Advancement of Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese Americans (NAFEA) 13

fourths of its people are fleeing."

"This is a Worst-Case Refugee Disaster" By April 5, an estimated 10,000 Iraqi refugees per day were crossing the border into Iran, and Iranian officials warned that the totals could quickly exceed one million. More than 250,000 people were massing on the Turkish border, and another 250,000 were reported to be close behind. A UN appeal for $137 million in emergency funding captured the dire urgency of the needs: "Existing camps in Iran and Turkey are full. Emergency measures are urgently required to provide...tents and blankets to shelter new arrivals.... Freezing weather presents threatening conditions to the refugees. Many are arriving in poor physical condition, comprising mainly children, women and the aged.... Special attention needs to be given to health and sanitation needs and other basic relief items. There is a particularly urgent cash requirement for food."

British Prime Minister John Major immediately pledged more than $36 million in relief for the Kurds and sent a message to President Bush urging him to join in a "massive international effort" to aid Iraqi refugees.

Stung by growing international and domestic criticism that the United States was doing little or nothing to aid the newest wave of refugees from Iraqi aggression, on April 5, President Bush authorized a drawdown of $10 million from the Emergency Refugee Migration and Assistance (ERMA) fund, ordered U.S. Air Force transport planes to begin dropping relief supplies to refugees along the Turkish border, and sent Secretary of State James Baker to Turkey to assess the situation.

By April 11, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that Iraqi refugees in or near Iran and Turkey numbered at least 1.5 million. The UN launched another emergency appeal, this time for $400 million, to aid both refugees and displaced persons. But as the international relief effort struggled into gear, it became increasingly clear that help would reach too many people too late. "This is a worst-case refugee disaster," said Lionel Rosenblatt, executive director of Refugees International, who visited several of the Turkish camps in early April. "The refugees are caught in a cross-fire of rain and snow, lack of shelter, and shortage of food, which are interacting brutally and swiftly to cut them down. Death rates are soaring and will spiral much higher."

At Cukurca camp, which Baker had visited on April 8, the population had swelled to 150,000 and new arrivals were pouring in, Rosenblatt said. Twenty percent of the refugees lacked shelter of any kind, food drops were intermittent and inadequate, diarrhea was rampant and cholera threatened, there were virtually no medicines, and firewood was depleted. "Under these conditions, a population that arrived healthy is fast moving toward destruction. In the classic refugee emergency, people arrive in bad shape and are restored. Here we are watching strong people go under once they reach safety. The Valleys of Sorrow are becoming Valleys of Death."

Operation Provide Comfort Expands to Operation Haven On April 12, the United States announced it was doubling the deployment of U.S. troops involved in the relief effort on the Turkish border. Operation Provide Comfort set as its principal objective the care and feeding of 700,000 people for 30 days. The Turkish government announced that it would permit about 40,000 Kurds and other Iraqi refugees to move down from the mountains to a more accessible camp near the town of Silopi, with priority going to children, women, the elderly, and the ill.

But as the death toll climbed, so did international pressure to bring all the refugees down from the mountains, even if the closest level ground was inside Iraq. On April 15, in a fundamental change of approach, President Bush announced that U.S. troops would go into northern Iraq to establish a protected enclave for the temporary resettlement of refugees and displaced persons.

"Some might argue that this is an intervention into the internal affairs of Iraq," Bush said, "but I think the humanitarian concern, the refugee concern, is so overwhelming that there will be a lot of understanding about this."

Although the idea had been pushed for weeks by, among others, the British, French, and Turkish governments, Bush initially had resisted. "I do not want to see United States forces sucked

into a civil war in Iraq," he had said. What changed his mind? State Department officials say pressure came from a number of sources: key European allies and Turkey, Baker, Congress, the media, and the obvious suffering of the refugees.

In commiting an estimated 10,000 U.S. troops to Operation Haven--to work alongside about 7,000 troops from various European nations--Bush pledged that the Kurdish camps to be built in northern Iraq would be turned over to the United Nations as soon as possible, but declined to set any dates. "We're not looking for any fight," he told reporters at the White House. "We're going to stay there as long as it takes to be sure these refugees are taken care of and not a minute longer."

The Iraqi government has voiced strong opposition to the safe-haven zone, but has not directly challenged or obstructed the relief effort. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar at first declined to offer UN cooperation without Iraq's consent, but now says that the United Nations will assume responsibility for the camps, possibly by early May.

But even as the massive international

relief effort appears to take on new substance and direction, the questions proliferate: Will the Kurds and other refugees come down from the mountains? What can be done to staunch the horrific death rate, which stands at 2,000 per day on the Iran-Iraq border? How long will the soldiers need to stay in Iraq, and can the United Nations provide real protection when they are gone? Will more refugees flee to the demilitarized zone in the south, and will they be offered asylum--either in Iran, Saudi Arabia, or Kuwait--if they do? What commitments should be made by the United States, or any other country, to offer resettlement to Iraqi refugees? There is no doubt that April was the cruelest month for hundreds of thousands of Iraqi refugees and displaced persons. But now, Ahmed Karim and many others like him may be asking, what will May bring?

Situation in Iran May Be Worse Than in Turkey With far less of the international attention paid to its neighbor, Turkey, the Islamic Republic of Iran has rather quietly become host to more refugees--3.8 million Iraqis and Afghans, all told--than any other country on earth. Despite this staggering burden, the Iranian government has kept the border open to Kurds in the north and Shiites in the south, and has spent $60 million of its own money on relief. The Iranian Red Crescent has established 56 camps for 500,000 people in five provinces.

But more than one million Iraqi refugees poured into Iran in April, including hundreds of thousands of Kurds and an estimated 70,000 Shias in the south--more than twice the number in Turkey. Another 500,000 Iraqis are displaced along the Iranian border.

On April 12, the Iranian Interest Section in Washington, DC (the United States and Iran do not have diplomatic relations) issued an urgent appeal for relief supplies, saying that "assistance from the international community has been minimal thus far. Continued negligence in aiding these helpless victims will make us all responsible for the lives of the many who will perish."

International assistance is getting to Iran, though little of it appears to be coming from the United States. The ICRC reported that it is providing 80 tons of relief supplies every day for refugees in Iran, and is establishing camps for an estimated 200,000 people who are currently without adequate shelter. The European Community pledged $190 million, of which $119 million has been dedicated for Iran.

A U.S. relief flight arrived in Iran on Saturday, April 27 carrying 31,000 pounds of blankets and a second flight of medical supplies was being prepared as of the end of April. Otherwise, U.S. contributions to the relief effort in Iran are made through international agencies like UNHCR and ICRC.

Despite the vastly larger number of refugees in Iran, U.S. officials have justified the concentration of U.S. efforts and resources on the Turkish border, citing the proven effectiveness of the Iranian Red Crescent in disaster relief, the more accessible terrain in Iran, and the substantial contributions of Europeans governments. "We do not believe that the conditions in the camps in Iran are worse than in Turkey," said a State Department spokesperson.

That view has been challenged by some relief workers in Iran. UNHCR estimates suggest that the death toll of Iraqis in Iran or along the border may be as high as 2,000 per day. Dr. David Reed, a surgeon and public health expert volunteering with the private relief group Americares, warned of lethal epidemics unless sanitation was quickly improved. "There's no question that it's coming," he told The New York Times, "Typhoid, cholera, and God help them if it's hepatitis."

Bill Frelick of the U.S. Committee for Refugees (USCR) visited refugee camps all along the Iranian border. "I don't know how this compares to Turkey," he said, "but I saw tremendous problems with dysentery, diarrhea, poor water quality, and bad sanitation. There have been some confirmed cases of plague. Iran has been absolutely overwhelmed by the sheer numbers, and the Red Crescent has been doing a remarkable job. But there are a lot of people getting little or no help."

Situation in Turkey is Still Desperate There were more than 480,000 Iraqi refugees in 19 camps inside Turkey at the end of April, according to State Department figures. Most of the camps are clustered in the vicinity of the towns of Silopi and Cukurca. An estimated 2,500 to 3,000

An elderly Kurdish woman faints while waiting in a bread line in the Turkish village of Cukurca near a refugee camp on the Iraqi border. Photo Credit: AP

people per day are being moved out of the mountainside encampment of Isikveren, which at one time held 150,000 refugees, down to more accessible sites in low-lying areas. Thousands more are reported to be moving back to the safe haven zone in northern Iraq.

Although the death toll is believed to have dropped from about 1,000 per day to 300 per day, bad weather and nightmarish logistical problems continued to plague the relief effort in Turkey, and generated growing concern about deteriorating health conditions.

In Yekmal camp, "All of the babies under six months have diarrhea. I'd estimate 70 percent will die," Dr. Mariana Photaki of Medecin du Monde told The New York Times. Yekmal, home to more than 70,000 people at the end of April, is considered one of the more accessible and better supplied locations in the country, but "These people still don't have basic hygiene," Photaki said. "The diseases are recycling."

An outbreak of cholera was confirmed in Cukurca, according to Ronald Waldman, an epidemiologist from the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta. "If you don't treat them, 40 to 50 percent of cholera cases will die," Waldman said. Measles, meningitis, hepatitis, and respiratory diseases also posed major health threats, especially to children, he said.

Safe-Haven Zone in Northern Iraq is Expanding In the final days of April, the trickle of Kurdish refugees coming down from the mountains turned into a steady stream. Perhaps it was

the peace agreement reached between Saddam Hussein and the leaders of four major Kurdish organizations. Perhaps it was the dismantling of the check points erected by the Kurdish resistance to exact payments from those trying to return to Iraq. Perhaps it was the reassuring presence of U.S. and allied troops in the new tent city outside the Iraqi town of Zahku. But UN estimates as of April 30 suggested that 3,000 people per day were returning from Turkey, and 8,000 per day from Iran.

Lieut. Gen. John Shalikashvili, who commands an allied force numbering about 15,000 in southern Turkey and northern Iraq, said that the safe-haven zone would be expanded east to the town of Amadiya and south to Dohuk. But since most of the returnees seemed intent on going back to their own houses rather than staying in temporary encampments, only two camps--in Zakhu and Amadiya, each projected to house about 25,000 people--are likely to be needed in the protected area, rather than the six that were originally estimated.

On April 18, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, executive delegate of the UN Secretary-General for humanitarian assistance related to Iraq, signed a memorandum of understanding with the Iraqi government to establish the first UN humanitarian center in Zakhu. Less than two weeks later, on April 30, a United Nations relief convoy arrived from Baghdad, and the UN flag was planted only a few hundred yards from the camp constructed by the United States and the coalition forces.

But despite a prevailing mood of optimism about the safe-haven zone, questions remained about how long the allied forces would need to remain in Iraq, and how adequate UN protection would be for the Kurds in the long run.

Saudi Arabia and Iran Offer Asylum to Refugees in the Southern Zone As the Shiite Muslim revolt began to collapse in late March, thousands of refugees streamed south into Iraqi territory held by occupying U.S. troops. Along with the refugees came army deserters desperate to surrender. Iraqi soldiers, or pretenders who managed to persuade the Americans that they were soldiers, were permitted to enter prisoner-of-war camps in Saudi Arabia, where they had an opportunity to seek asylum.

But, in what must have seemed a cruel irony both to the refugees and the G.I.s who were required to enforce the policy, innocent civilians and noncombatants were turned away from U.S. checkpoints on the Kuwaiti border. Their next best option was to find their way to a makeshift refugee camp in the Iraqi border town of Safwan.

By April 19, the population in Safwan camp, which was assisted by the U.S. military, was estimated at 15,000. A total of perhaps 30,000 refugees were spread out along the Iraq-Kuwait border, most of them inside a nine-mile wide demilitarized zone created by the UN permanent ceasefire agreement. But as the U.S. forces began to withdraw from Iraq and turn over responsibility for the DMZ to lightly armed UN troops and unarmed observers, many of the refugees expressed fear that they would not be protected from reprisals at the hands of Iraqi police and security forces. "In the eyes of Saddam, we are traitors," one man told The Washington Post.

Kuwaiti officials refused to let any of the refugees leave the demilitarized zone, and Austrian Gen. Gunther Greindl, head of the UN mission in the demilitarized zone, said, "It is not my responsibility" to protect the refugees.

Relief for many of the refugees came in form of Iranian and Saudi offers of asylum. Iran committed to resettle about 1,900 Iraqi refugees of Iranian descent.

On April 24, Saudi Arabia--which is already caring for 14,000 Iraqi prisoners of war--announced that it would be spending $30 million to expand a refugee camp near the town of Rafha to house as many as 50,000 Iraqi refugees. Kuwait has made no commitment to accept any of the refugees.

Prospects for Resettlement and Asylum are Limited When Secretary Baker was in Cukurca refugee camp in Turkey, he was approached by a young Kurdish man, Sam Timathwes, who recounted the suffering of the Iraqi refugees--hunger, starvation, inadequate water supply, and the lack of food and medicines. Timathwes added, "Some people don't want to stay here. They want to go abroad. This is the main point for some people here." Baker asked him where

the refugees wanted to go. "Anywhere in the world," said Timathwes. Then he corrected himself. "They don't want to go to Iraq because they lost everything there--their homes, their village...everything they got."

It appears, however, that returning to Iraq ultimately may be the only real option available to the vast majority of Iraqi refugees. Turkey is actively promoting repatriation to the safe-haven zone in the north and is unlikely to offer long-term asylum to substantial numbers of Kurds. More than 28,000 Kurds still remain in Turkey out of a group of 60,000 who fled there in 1988, following poison gas attacks on their villages by the Iraqi army.

"No one would disagree that a safe return home is the best solution for the Kurds and other Iraqi refugees," Rosenblatt told Refugee Reports. "But we must all be vigilant in preventing forced repatriation and in preserving freedom of choice for people. Those who wish to seek asylum outside Iraq must be given that opportunity."

If the prospects for anything more than temporary asylum in the region seem limited, resettlement elsewhere in the world is even more so. Before the Iraqi exodus, the United States had planned to resettle in FY 91 about 3,000 Kurdish refugees who had been living in Turkey since 1988. "Right now, our first priority is to provide assistance and to save the lives of the refugees who are fleeing," a State Department official told Refugee Reports. "After that we will look at the processing of the Kurds."

Dawn Calabia, director of refugee services for the U.S. Catholic Conference, Migration and Refugee Services, said that the United States should also consider "whether or not resettlement should be offered to at least some of the latest influx who have close ties to the U.S. or immediate relatives in our country, or who are at greatest risk."

"Once the situation in the area is stabilized," the State Department official said, "then in conjunction with UNHCR and other governments, we will determine what need, if any, exists for an international resettlement effort for those who cannot return to their homes or remain in the region. Until then, we will look on a case-by-case basis, and try to move people as quickly as we can."

Cost of Relief Could Exceed $1 Billion This Year In April 15 testimony before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Affairs, Ambassador Princeton Lyman, director of the State Department's Bureau for Refugee Programs, noted that there have been three phases in the movement of refugees and displaced persons since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2 of last year. The first phase, which lasted from August 1990 until the war began on January 17, saw the exodus of more than one million foreign workers from Iraq and Kuwait. The international community generated nearly $300 million for their temporary transit in Jordan, Turkey, Syria, and Iran, and for their eventual repatriation.

During the second phase, which lasted from January to February, UN and ICRC appeals based on an estimated flow of 400,000 refugees generated $136 million in international contributions, although only 65,000 people left Iraq and Kuwait while the war went on.

"Thus even before the third, current crisis occurred, over $400 million had been spent on refugees and displaced in this region," Lyman said. "Now, facing this overwhelming new wave of humanity, we are only beginning to grasp its requirements. New UN and Red Cross/Red Crescent appeals have been issued for $700 million, and these cover in most cases no more than three months. The costs will surely rise dramatically by year's end."

As of April 30, the United States had spent $188 million, primarily on emergency relief in the Turkish border area. This included $140 million in Department of Defense drawdowns, $13 million in Food for Peace allocations, $12 million in Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) funds, and $23 million in drawdowns from the Emergency Migration and Refugee Assistance (ERMA) fund.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has authorized additional emergency relief expenditures of up to $400 million. The Administration has submitted a budget supplemental request for $150.5 million.

Within the combined UN and Red Cross appeal issued on April 9, UNHCR appealed for $238.5 million. By the end of the month, only $94.4 million had been pledged, of which "every cent has been spent or committed," according to

a UNHCR press release, "usually before the ink was dry on the check, on a massive airlift of food, medicine, and shelter to the region."

"There has been criticism over the slow and seemingly confused reaction to the human tragedy unfolding in Iran and Turkey," said the UNHCR statement, which then quoted new High Commissioner Sadako Ogata: "No one has been a louder critic than I. But the reality of the situation must be publicly addressed. UNHCR is not able to mount massive relief operations on credit. At a time when governments are urging the United Nations to take over and coordinate an emergency aid program of such dimensions, it is vital that adequate resources be put at our disposal."

"Much more money is needed for Iraqi refugees and displaced persons," said USCR director Roger Winter, "and Congress and the Administration should cooperate to see that this happens quickly. The ERMA fund is down to only $6 million and there are still five months left in the fiscal year."

"It is imperative, too, that funding is adequate for refugee assistance throughout the world. There are 18.3 million refugees in the world today, and massive humanitarian disasters and displacements confront us in Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Liberia. We must be able to respond to these crises as well."

UPDATES

° Between 10,000 and 15,000 Cambodians are stranded in malaria-infested jungles along the Thai-Cambodian border and are being prevented by the Khmer Rouge and Thai authorities from entering a UN-assisted refugee camp inside Thailand, a relief worker told The Washington Post. The Cambodians fled their villages in a Khmer Rouge "liberated zone" when they were strafed by Cambodian government helicopters.

About 1,250 people have managed to evade Khmer Rouge soldiers and Thai officials to enter Site K, which is controlled by the Khmer Rouge but aided by the UN Border Relief Operation (UNBRO). "The people who have just arrived paint a pretty grim picture," the aid worker said. "All the people I've interviewed mention the helicopter gunships and the shelling. They all mention having seen many casualties in many different villages."

The population of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons in Thailand had fallen to 250,000 in late 1989, but has since climbed to 333,400, which UNBRO officials say is a record number. In addition, fighting between four rival Cambodian factions has displaced more than 200,000 Cambodians inside their country.

° On April 26, Thai authorities removed 140 Burmese--including 41 former university students who were holding "letters of concern" from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)--from Bangkok's immigration detention center, bused them to the southern port of Ranong, then, under police and army escort, put them on two boats headed for the Burmese town of Kawthaung, a relief worker in Thailand told the Associated Press. More than 30 students jumped overboard to escape, including one who had stabbed himself with a knife before diving into the sea. Two students who remained on board were arrested in Kawthaung, also known as Victoria Point, and another two students were missing, the relief worker said.

Of the 37 people who returned to Ranong, 21 were rearrested by Thai authorities and 16 were thought to be somewhere in Thailand. Burmese refugees in Thailand number about 50,000, most of whom are ethnic minority groups--Karen, Mon, Pa-O, and others--living along the Thai-Burmese border. About 2,000 Burmese students fled into Thailand when the Burmese army crushed pro-democracy demonstrations in September 1988, killing several thousand people and imprisoning thousands more.

° On April 25, a senior State Department official announced that the United States would be sending $1 million to Vietnam for the purchase of artificial limbs, the first humanitarian aid given by the United States to Hanoi since the end of the Vietnam War in 1975. The previous week, special U.S. emissary to Hanoi, Gen. John

(Continued on page 12)

U.S. House and Senate Committees Dealing with Refugee-Related Issues

SENATE COMMITTEES--102ND CONGRESS

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
Phone: (202) 224-3471--Room: S-128 Capitol

Democrats (16)
Robert Byrd, WV, *Chair*
Daniel Inouye, HI
Ernest Hollings, SC
J. Bennett Johnston, LA
Quentin Burdick, ND
Patrick Leahy, VT
Jim Sasser, TN
Dennis DeConcini, AZ
Dale Bumpers, AR
Frank Lautenberg, NJ
Tom Harkin, IA
Barbara Mikulski, MD
Harry Reid, NV
Brock Adams, WA
Wyche Fowler, GA
Bob Kerrey, NE

Republicans (13)
Mark Hatfield, OR
Rnk. Member
Ted Stevens, AK
Jake Garn, UT
Thad Cochran, MS
Robert Kasten, WI
Alfonse D'Amato, NY
Warren Rudman, NH
Arlen Specter, PA
Pete Domenici, NM
Don Nickles, OK
Phil Gramm, TX
Christopher Bond, MO
Slade Gorton, WA

Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary
(202) 224-7277/S-146A Capitol
Dem: Hollings, *Chair*; Inouye; Bumpers; Lautenberg; Sasser; Adams
Rep: Rudman; Stevens; Hatfield; Kasten; Gramm

Subcommittee on Foreign Operations
(202) 224-7209/SD-136
Dem: Leahy, *Chair*; Inouye; Johnston; DeConcini; Lautenberg, Harkin, Mikulski
Rep: Kasten; Hatfield; D'Amato; Rudman; Specter; Nickles

Subcommittee on Labor, Health & Human Services and Education
(202) 224-7283/SD-186
Dem: Harkin, *Chair*; Byrd; Hollings; Burdick; Inouye; Bumpers; Reid; Adams
Rep: Specter; Hatfield; Stevens; Rudman; Cochran; Gramm; Gorton

SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE
Phone: (202) 224-4651--Room: SD-446

Democrats (10)
Claiborne Pell, RI, Chair
Joseph Biden, DE
Paul Sarbanes, MD
Alan Cranston, CA
Christopher Dodd, CT
John Kerry, MA
Paul Simon, IL
Terry Sanford, NC
Daniel Moynihan, NY
Charles Robb, VA

Republicans (8)
Jesse Helms, NC,
Rnk.Member
Richard Lugar, IN
Nancy Kassebaum, KS
Larry Pressler, SD
Frank Murkowski, AK
Mitch McConnell, KY
Hank Brown, CO
Orrin Hatch, UT

Subcommittee on African Affairs
(All subcommittees function out of the main office)
Dem: Simon, *Chair*; Cranston; Moynihan
Rep: Kassebaum; Vacancy

Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Dem: Cranston, *Chair*; Pell; Biden; Dodd
Rep: Murkowski; Lugar; McConnell

Subcommittee on European Affairs
Dem: Biden, *Chair*; Sarbanes; Simon
Rep: Pressler; Vacancy

Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs
Dem: Moynihan, *Chair*; Pell; Robb
Rep: Hatch; Pressler; Vacancy

Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs
Dem: Dodd, *Chair*; Cranston; Kerry; Sanford; Robb
Rep: Lugar; Kassebaum; McConnell

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
Phone: (202) 224-5225--Room: SD-224

Democrats (8)
Joseph Biden, DE, *Chair*
Edward Kennedy, MA
Howard Metzenbaum, OH
Dennis DeConcini, AZ
Patrick Leahy, VT
Howell Heflin, AL
Paul Simon, IL
Herbert Kohl, WI

Republicans (6)
Strom Thurmond,
SC, Rnk. Member
Orrin Hatch, UT
Alan Simpson, WY
Charles Grassley, IA
Arlen Specter, PA
Hank Brown, CO

Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Affairs
(202) 224-7878/SD-520
Dem: Kennedy, *Chair*; Simon
Rep: Simpson

HOUSE COMMITTEES--102ND CONGRESS

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
Phone: (202) 225-2771--Room: H-218 Capitol

Democrats (37)
Jamie Whitten, MS, *Chair*
William Natcher, KY
Neal Smith, IA
Sidney Yates, IL
David Obey, WI
Edward Roybal, CA
Louis Stokes, OH
Tom Bevill, AL
Bill Alexander, AR
John Murtha, PA
Box Traxler, MI
Joseph Early, MA
Charles Wilson, TX
Norman Dicks, WA
Matthew McHugh, NY
William Lehman, FL
Martin Sabo, MN
Julian Dixon, CA
Vic Fazio, CA
W.G. Hefner, NC
Les AuCoin, OR
William Gray, PA
Bernard Dwyer, NJ
Steny Hoyer, MD
Bob Carr, MI
Robert Mrazek, NY
Richard Durbin, IL
Ronald Coleman, TX
Alan Mollohan, WV
Lindsay Thomas, GA
Chester Atkins, MA
Jim Chapman, TX
Marcy Kaptur, OH
Larry Smith, FL
David Skaggs, CO
David Price, NC
Nancy Pelosi, CA

Republicans (22)
Joseph McDade, PA
Rnk. Member
John Myers, IN
Clarence Miller, OH
L. Coughlin, PA
C.W. Bill Young, FL
Ralph Regula, OH
Carl Pursell, MI
Mickey Edwards, OK
Bob Livingston, LA
Bill Green, NY
Jerry Lewis, CA
John Porter, Il
Harold Rogers, KY
Joe Skeen, NM
Frank Wolf, VA
Bill Lowery, CA
Vin Weber, MN
Tom DeLay, TX
Jim Kolbe, AZ
Dean Gallo, NJ
B. Vucanovich, NV
Jim Lightfoot, IA

Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary
(202) 225-3351/H-309 Capitol

Dem: Smith, N. *Chair*; Alexander; Early; Carr; Mollohan; Pelosi
Rep: Rogers; Regula; Kolbe

Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs
(202) 225-2041/H-307 Capitol

Dem: Obey, *Chair*; Yates; McHugh; Lehman, W.; Wilson; Gray; Coleman, R.; Smith, L.
Rep: Edwards, M.; J. Porter; Green; Livingston

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education
(202) 225-3508/2358 RHOB

Dem: Natcher, *Chair*; Smith, N.; Obey; Roybal; Stokes; Early; Hoyer; Mrazek
Rep: Pursell; Porter; Young, C.W.; Weber

HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
Phone: (202) 225-5021--Room: 2170 RHOB

Democrats (27)
Dante Fascell, FL, *Chair*
Lee Hamilton, IN
Gus Yatron, PA
Stephen Solarz, NY
Howard Wolpe, MI
Sam Gejdenson, CT
Mervyn Dymally, CA
Tom Lantos, CA
Robert Torricelli, NJ
Howard Berman, CA
Mel Levine, CA
Edward Feighan, OH
Ted Weiss, NY
Gary Ackerman, NY
Morris Udall, AZ
Jaime Fuster, Res. Comm.-PR
Wayne Owens, UT
Harry Johnston, FL
Eliot Engel, NY
Eni Faleomavaega, Del.-A.S.
Gerry Studds, MA
Austin Murphy, PA
Peter Kostmayer, PA
Thomas Foglietta, PA
Frank McCloskey, IN
Thomas Sawyer, OH
Donald Payne, NJ
William Orton, UT

Republicans (17)
W. Broomfield, MI
Rnk. Member
Benjamim Gilman, NY
R. Lagomarsino, CA
William Goodling, PA
Jim Leach, IA
Toby Roth, WI
Olymbia Snowe, ME
Henry Hyde, IL
Doug Bereuter, NE
C. Smith, NJ
Dan Burton, IN
Jan Meyers, KS
John Miller, WA
Ben Blaz, Del.-GU
Elton Gallegly, CA
Amo Houghton, NY
Porter Goss, FL
I. Ros-Lehtinen, FL

Subcommittee on Africa
(202) 226-7807/816 OHOB

Dem: Dymally, *Chair*; Wolpe; Fuster; Solarz; Feighan; Payne
Rep: Burton; Blaz; Houghton; Roth

Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs
(202) 226-7801/707 OHOB

Dem: Solarz, Chair, Faleomavaega; Lantos; Torricelli; Ackerman; Foglietta
Rep: Leach; Blaz; Lagomarsino, Roth

Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East
(202) 225-3345/B-359 RHOB

Dem: Hamilton, *Chair*; Lantos; Levine; Feighan; Ackerman; Owens; Johnston; Engel
Rep: Gilman; Goodling; Meyers; Gallegly; Leach

Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations
(202) 226-7825/B-358 RHOB

Dem: Yatron, *Chair*; Owens; Weiss; Engel; Studds; McCloskey
Rep: Bereuter; Smith; Hyde; Ros-Lehtinen

Subcommittee on International Operations
(202) 225-3424/709 OHOB

Dem: Berman, *Chair*; Weiss; Dymally; Faleomavaega; Lantos; Levine
Rep: Snowe; Gilman; Smith; Miller

Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs
(202) 226-7812/705 OHOB

Dem: Torricelli, *Chair*; Fuster; Solarz; Gejdenson; Weiss; Engel; Studds; Kostmayer
Rep: Lagomarsino; Goss; Ros-Lehtinen; Burton; Meyers

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
Phone: (202) 225-3951 -- Room: 2138 RHOB

Democrats (21)
Jack Brooks, TX, *Chair*
Don Edwards, CA
John Conyers, MI
Romano Mazzoli, KY
William Hughes, NJ
Mike Synar, OK
Patricia Schroeder, CO
Dan Glickman, KS
Barney Frank, MA
Charles Schumer, NY
Edward Feighan, OH
Howard Berman, CA
Rick Boucher, VA
Harley Staggers, WV
John Bryant, TX
Mel Levine, CA
George Sangmeister, IL
Craig Washington, TX
Peter Hoagland, NE
Mike Kopetski, OR
John Reed, RI

Republicans (13)
Hamilton Fish, NY
Rnk. Member
Carlos Moorhead, CA
Henry Hyde, IL
F. Sensenbrenner, WI
Bill McCollum, FL
George Gekas, Pa
Howard Coble, NC
D. F. Slaughter, VA
Lamar S. Smith, TX
Craig James, FL
Tom Campbell, CA
Steven Schiff, NM
Jim Ramstad, MN

Subcommittee on International Law, Immigration and Refugees
(202) 225-5727/B-370B RHOB

Dem: Mazzoli, *Chair*; Schumer; Berman; Bryant; Kopetski
Rep: McCollum; Smith, L. S.; James

Note:
House address codes (all Washington, DC 20515)
CHOB - Cannon House Office Building, 1st St. & Independence Ave., SE
OHOB - O'Neill House Office Building, New Jersey Avenue & C Streets, SE
RHOB - Rayburn House Office Building, Independence and South Capitol St., SE

Senate address codes (all Washington, DC 20510)
SD - Dirksen Senate Office Building

U.S. Capitol Switchboard: (202) 224-3121

Where Are My Sons? *Inside a refugee tent in Bahramabad, Kordestan Province in Iran, Talia Amin Hassan, age 40, tells of the destruction of her village, Khidrikhan, on April 12, 1988, a month after the chemical attack on Halabja. Before destroying the village, soldiers abducted all of its young men. Three of her sons, Fatah Mohammad Khusroo, Latif Mohammad Khusroo, and Nuri Mohammad Khusroo, were captured. A fourth, Hassan Mohammad Khusroo, escaped, but returned on March 24, 1988 in response to an amnesty declared by Saddam Hussein. He was then arrested and never seen again. Talia Amin Hassan has heard nothing about any of her four sons since they were disappeared in 1988. In the exodus of 1991, she fled from the town of Qadir Karam, where she had been living since 1988.* *USCR/B. Frelick*

Recent Developments

KURDISH REPATRIATION BEGINS

Although almost all of the Kurdish refugees who had been clinging to the sides of mountains on the Iraqi border with Turkey have now moved down from the mountains, their future is still uncertain; at the same time, the majority of the Kurdish refugee population remains in Iran, where conditions continue to be precarious.

On May 20, the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Affairs, chaired by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), held a hearing to assess the refugee situation in the Persian Gulf.

Kennedy opened the hearing by calling the U.S.-led relief effort on the Turkish border "a brilliant success." He said that private agencies, no matter how good they are, could not have done the job that the U.S. military performed.

"By making it a military operation," said Kennedy, "thousands of lives were saved." He added, "The only regret is that so many lives were lost while we delayed the beginning of the mission."

Vessey, and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had announced the establishment of a temporary U.S. office in Hanoi to handle POW and MIA inquiries. Richard H. Solomon, assistant secretary of state for East Asia, said that the office "should not be seen as a first step" toward normalization of relations between the two countries.

° On March 27, the U.S. Attorney General designated nationals of Kuwait, Liberia, and Lebanon for temporary protected status (TPS). All three nationalities will be protected from deportation until March 26, 1992 and may be granted work authorization for that period. Nationals of the three designated countries may apply for TPS at any point during the year.

Attorney General Dick Thornburgh estimated that the designations would affect no more than 14,000 Liberians, 10,000 Kuwaitis, and 27,000 Lebanese currently residing in the United States.

Concerns had been raised earlier whether Palestinians who had been long-time residents of Kuwait or Lebanon would be included in the TPS designation (see Refugee Reports, Vol. XII, No 2). Although the INS central office has not issued instructions to field offices on this question, an INS source suggested that Palestinians would be considered for extended voluntary departure on a case-by-case basis.

° As of April 12, no more Afghans will be registered for the U.S. refugee resettlement program unless they are found to be in immediate danger of loss of life or other compelling circumstances (Priority One). Until that time, Afghans had been processed under admissions categories P-1 to P-4, which include persons with close relatives and other ties to the United States.

The 4,700 Afghans currently in the refugee processing pipeline will not be affected by the change. All but 400 of that number are in Pakistan. Through the end of February, 733 Afghans had been admitted as refugees to the United States in FY 91. Iranians represented 997 admissions and Iraqis 262 during the same period of time. The limit to P-1 processing applies only to Afghans; Iranians and Iraqis will continue to be processed according to Priorities 1 through 4.

A State Department spokesman said, "The growth in the number of applicants who had been residents of Kabul and had worked for that regime and the number of family reunification cases who could come as immigrants showed recent applicants to have less credibility for refugee status than earlier applicants."

° Against a backdrop of a dramatic exodus of Albanian asylum seekers, and increased political tensions in Albania as the approach of elections scheduled for March 31 neared, the United States, on January 9, limited Priority 6 admissions of Albanians to the United States to those persons with family or educational connections.

In addition to the P-1 to P-5 admissions categories (see Refugee Reports, Vol. IX, No. 12), which remain in effect, Albanian P-6 admissions will now be limited to first cousins, nieces, nephews, uncles, aunts, or to persons who have had a substantial portion of their education in the United States.

Albanian sources in the United States estimate that some 80,000 to 100,000 Albanians have left their home country, most in the past few months. As of March 21, some 22,600 Albanian asylum seekers had been registered in Italy and 11,645 in Greece, according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The total population of Albanians in these two countries, however, is estimated by Albanian sources at 20,000 and 25,000 respectively. Another 9,000 Albanians are estimated to be living in Yugoslavia, of whom 1,252 are known to UNHCR as having registered for asylum.

° U.S. Coast Guard authorities interdicted three boats carrying 455 Haitians during a three-day period in April, according to the Washington Post. The group is the largest so far this year--accounting for half of the total interdicted since January.

The same week, the Coast Guard picked up 12 Cubans. In April, more than 400 Cubans were rescued at sea and brought to the United States.

Cheryl Little, director of Miami's Haitian Refugee Center, told the Post: "What's distressing to me is that the Cubans are welcomed as heroes, and we can't seem to get the Haitians back fast

enough. I don't think anybody is suggesting at this point that the situation for Cubans in their home country is any different from the Haitians."

FEATURE

The National Association for the Education and Advancement of Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese Americans (NAFEA) recently held its 12th annual conference on Indochinese education and social services in St. Petersburg, Florida. The theme of the conference was Agenda for the Nineties: Participation, Progress, Pluralism. Refugee Reports asked seven members of the NAFEA Executive Board to share some of their thoughts on the organization and on community needs and issues heading into a new decade.

Refugee Reports: First of all, what is NAFEA? What is its structure, what are its goals, and where do you see it heading in the nineties?

Ngoan Le: Let me fix on the facts first and then we can touch on the dreams a bit later. NAFEA is made up of a board of nine individuals representing themselves and also the fields that they are expert in, or are trying to be experts in; and the mission that these individuals have as a group is to find ways to link with one another and with our 300 dues-paying members, to exchange information and exchange knowledge and skills so that each can serve their own constituents better.

NAFEA has two main activities to facilitate that kind of exchange: the annual conference, which is held in various locations around the country, and our newsletter, which we try to produce when we can. The real fact is that we are all volunteers.

Khamchong Luangpraseut: Speaking as a past president, I want to say that the future has something to do with the past. When NAFEA started out it was NAVAE [the National Association for Vietnamese Educators]. To me, it's very impressive that my Vietnamese colleagues who started this were flexible enough, insightful enough, to absorb other people and package them together.

Vu Duc Vuong: It is a growing organization, adapting to the community. It started out as group of people who deal with education and then it expanded into social services, and it expanded from Vietnamese to Southeast Asians in the last few years. If you look into the future, my ideal for NAFEA is to be a unifying kind of vehicle so that different interests, different community groups, can have a forum to bring issues out in the open, discuss them together, and maybe reach consensus.

NAFEA is serving a transition role that I see the communities going through from the old society, the old customs, and the old way of doing business into what in ten years will be an organization completely run by young people who are trained, schooled, probably born in this country. If we can serve just that role I think we are successful.

Thida Khus: I joined this organization hoping that this is one forum where the three communities can come together and discuss individual issues. Isolation is so prevalent among the Cambodian community. We have a big job ahead of us. I'm trying to work with Cambodians to get them to work through the isolation, to feel a lot more confidence about themselves as a community, and then to bring them out and participate in activities with the other communities. It's a big challenge, and I'm hoping that NAFEA will be someplace where we can come together and share that.

The Asian-American population is becoming larger, and I also hope this organization will play an instrumental role in working with other Asian groups in making our voice heard a little bit better.

Refugee Reports: What are the preoccupying issues for the community? What's the mood right now? Case in point: Cambodian resettlement is essentially over. Laotian resettlement is coming to an end. Vietnamese resettlement has become virtually an immigration program and special groups--reeducation camp prisoners and Amerasians. This community was built on refugee resettlement and was founded on certain patterns of migration, certain packages of benefits. All of that seem to be changing. And the situation in Southeast Asia is by no means settled. There are fundamental questions facing all three countries. So taking all of those issues, how do you see the community responding?

Ngoan Le: The community I see right now is one that is truly going through major transformation. Many people came here as boat people, or people who crossed borders, who swam across the Mekong River totally traumatized. Now we have people who have lived in a socialistic regime and are coming here with different attitudes.

It's a very complex community now, and it is still looking for some sense of identity and direction. In this kind of setting, the leadership is very important to set the tone, to listen to the kind of questions people ask: do we integrate or do we segregate? Should we concern ourselves more with the homeland issues or should we become more concerned with how we get ourselves Americanized as quickly as possible?

I think the reality is that most of the leaders right now were leaders once in their home countries. Because they are still running the show, the tone of the community is still very much homeland-oriented, but eventually as you see younger people getting more involved, the agenda and the direction of the community will be different.

Vu Duc Vuong: The premise of your question is that this organization and this community were based on the fact that we came here as refugees, and refugees in the next few years will become a thing of the past, will become immigrants. That is a sign of a living community and a living organization. We built from the basis of refugee, and we will build from the basis of immigrant just as well. In the future, even if there is no immigration into the country, we will build from the basis of Americans of Southeast Asian descent. The community is always evolving.

We have the potential and the responsibility to deal with the countries back home in Southeast Asia; we do have an obligation to help rebuild that part of the world that we left to come here. Ten years from now, it should be common practice to have exchange programs between Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, the U.S. and so on. The agenda is basically unlimited.

Thida Khus: Our situation is very different compared to the Laotian and Vietnamese communities, because of the war in Cambodia. A lot of Cambodians, even though they are living here, still feel that they are over there. The priority is always what's going on back in Cambodia or along the border. This is why we have so much difficulty in getting leadership. The majority of the leadership of the Cambodian community concentrate most of their energies on the political struggle that is going on in Cambodia, while we have a massive population who are in need here. The majority of Cambodians coming to the U.S. are farmers. There is a big challenge to build up the community so it can communicate what it needs.

Cambodians in America are becoming a subculture, left by themselves, and it's pretty frightening to me. My priority is to work to bring in the political leaders to start paying a lot more attention to the community here. At that time, maybe they will be ready to work with other communities.

Tou Meksavanh: I've been concerned a lot about our youth, their future, and their education. When I work with Lao students, there are so many who are talented, who have no learning disabilities, but who seem to be lacking motivation, not taking responsibility for themselves. I am worried about the inclination toward gangs. There are a lot of good kids and successful ones, but there are also those who are on that trend, and I think that parents are concerned and have found that there is little in terms of solutions to address those concerns.

Judy Lewis: From an outsider's point of view, I see the community's concerns are certainly with group identification: Who are we? How do we identify ourselves? But I can't speak to that. What I can speak to is the fact that an overwhelming concern is "the gap." The generation gap. Just like it is for me and my kids. And I'm sure it was for my mother and my generation.

Added to that is the language gap and the different rates of acculturation. But different groups aren't necessarily just linguistically different or culturally different; they can also be different in terms of socio-economic background or exposure to certain things. This creates differences in the way you see the world, the way you operate, the way you function.

We [on the NAFEA board] are all western educated. I mean I ride in the van with these folks, and I don't understand what's going on because they are speaking French. They slip into Vietnamese. They slip into Khmer. They can speak French and exclude me totally, and they are kind enough to

speak English so I can follow along. But in terms of western style of education, we all have it.

Now there are many refugees here who are rural folks--villagers from any of the three countries; Chinese fishermen who left China and lived on the small islands off the coast of North Vietnam for 2 or 3 or 4 generations; hilltribes from the mountains of Laos--no education, very isolated, very insular. All of the special characteristics that go along with being nonliterate, with being rural, with being a self-sufficient group of people, and the fact that they haven't been in western style education, means that they process information a lot differently.

I think that exacerbates any kind of gap that goes on. That is something that is not quite recognized, but it plays into all the other problems; it plays into why parents don't understand what their teenagers are doing and why teenagers think their parents are foolish and old-fashioned. The kids are western educated. They process information according to rules of logic and cognitive processes that accompany western education. If you are from an oral society, you don't process information in the same way. And as soon as those kids are western educated, they no longer can think in the same way as their parents. And if they can't even speak to their parents in a way that their parents can follow, then it's as though they don't speak the same language. They are not understanding the same reality.

Pam Seubert: I have one thing to add as an outsider, and this is from my perspective as an administrative person in Illinois who looks across refugee populations and what's happening to resources. I think we gave one leg up, if you will, to refugee community-based organizations, because we had the availability of refugee-specific funds. Those resources are going, and they're close to being, in many respects, gone. The diversity of the refugee population and the continuing reduction in domestic allocations are really forcing these communities to have to step back and look at what their community needs the most. And its going to be a terribly tough set of questions and terribly tough set of choices between, for example, supporting the needs of the Indochinese elderly or focusing on youth.

This is both a blessing and a curse. Having a lot of resources available, particularly if they have a lot of restrictions, makes communities develop in a certain way. Not having that dependency, or not having those resources, may force those communities to make different decisions than they might otherwise have made. And those decisions may prove to be the ones that are more sensitive to the community instead of being more sensitive to the funding source.

Khamchong Luangpraseut: I want to be sure that people understand and are sensitive to the complexities of Laotian society in America. Laotians are made of many, many ethnic and linguistic groups, like the Hmong, the Mien, the Lahu, the Lao, the Thai Dam. All of these are Laotians. That is one aspect of diversity that makes us different from Cambodians and Vietnamese. The second is that as a tradition, Laotians have never been organized. So you see here sometimes that we are not together, fragmented. The professional organizing is not there. We have a wide range of people--peasants, intellectuals, different socio-economic status. So it is important for us as community leaders to think how to solve the problem. I think we can bridge the gap between people. There is no conflict here among us, per se. It is a matter of organization.

Ngoan Le: What I think is very important here is kind of a self-identity quest. When we were in Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia, we knew that we were Vietnamese, Cambodian, or Laotian, and we just took that fact for granted and didn't think about it very much. But now that we are here, the condition has changed, and what the community has not done is to define what it means to be a Vietnamese, or a Cambodian or a Laotian in America, first as individuals and then collectively as a group of people.

We just have to put everything on hold for a second and step back and really take a look at the big picture. Who are we? How many are we? What kinds of education do we have? What kinds of skills do we have? What kinds of problems do we have? Hopefully from that kind of more global view about our community, we can define a more proper agenda for our community. I think it is inevitable that the homeland issues will always be with us because that is the basic nature of being refugees. But to what extent should it take up the energy and the resources of the individual or the community? That has to be reassessed and the sooner we can step back and do this reassessment so that we can leap forward, I think, the better. But we haven't done it yet.

(continued on page 16)

(continued from page 15)

NAFEA Executive Board

President: Ngoan Le
Deputy Administrator
Division of Planning and Community Services
Illinois Department of Public Aid

VP/East Coast: Van Lan Truong
Community Liaison
Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Services
Boston City Hall

VP/Midwest: Ngoc Diep Thi Nguyen
Consultant/Trainee, Illinois Resource Center

VP/South: Thida C. Khus
Executive Director
Refugee Services of San Antonio

VP/West Coast: Vu-Duc Vuong
Executive Director
Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement

VP/West Coast: Tou Meksavanh
Area Supervisor, ESL/Bilingual Program
Portland Public Schools

Secretary: Judy Lewis
Facilitator, Transitional English Program
Folsom Cordova United School District

Treasurer: Pamela Seubert
Program Director
Illinois Refugee Consortium
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago

Past President: Khamchong Luangpraseut
Supervisor, Indochinese Program
Santa Ana Unified School District

Anyone wishing to join NAFEA should send a $20.00 annual membership fee to Pamela Seubert, Illinois Refugee Social Services Consortium, One South Franklin, Suite 805, Chicago, IL 60606. Tel. (312) 444-2811

REFUGEE REPORTS is published monthly for $37.50 per year for one subscription, $25.00 each for two or more subscriptions to the same addressee, or $25.00 each for ten or more subscriptions requested at the same time, mailed to separate addresses; overseas postage is an additional $24.00 for second class or an additional $75.00 for airmail; by ACNS, 95 Madison Avenue, Third Floor, New York, NY 10016. Second Class Postage paid at New York and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: send address changes to *Refugee Reports*, Sunbelt Fulfillment Services, P.O. Box 41094, Nashville, TN 37204.

Editorial comments and inquiries should be sent to : *Refugee Reports*, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW, Suite 920, Washington, DC 20005. All communications regarding subscriptions should be sent to: *Refugee Reports* Subscriptions, Sunbelt Fulfillment Services, P.O. Box 41094, Nashville, TN 37204. (615) 377-3322.

Basic subscription rate for 12 issues per year: $37.50; Multiple-copy rate: $25.00; Single copies of back issues: $4.00
Co-Editors: Bill Frelick and Virginia Hamilton; Staff Writers: Court Robinson and Hiram A. Ruiz
Distribution Manager: Carolyn Moore; Production Coordinator: Koula Papanicolas
© 1991 American Council for Nationalities Service. Rights of reproduction and redistribution reserved ISSN 0884-3554

Refugee Reports

A News Service of the U.S. Committee for Refugees, a Project of the American Council for Nationalities Service
Sunbelt Fulfillment Services
P.O. Box 41094
Nashville, TN 37204

Address Correction Requested
Return Postage Guaranteed

20814KIANKE004 JAN92 26000****
ED KIANKA ACQUISITIONS EDTRR
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SER
4520 EAST-WEST HWY STE 800
BETHESDA MD 20814